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(c) managing personal information and communications status on a server side for each user who receives a service from said server, wherein

said terminal issues a call to the third party through the voice communications by following said step (b) based on communications state management in said step (c), thereby establishing voice communications between said terminal and said third party,

wherein the server has an object which manages personal information, and the object communicates with an other object which is in said terminal and also manages personal information, before communication by the user, thereby said terminal can receive a call.

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15.(amended) The communications method according to claim 9, further comprising the steps of:

(d) automatically fetching data from said server; and

(e) storing data fetched at step (d), wherein

said steps (d) and (e) are followed [when no data are received on a terminal side] during the data communications between said terminal and said server; and

said data stored in said step (e) is accessed during the voice communications so that said data stored in said step (e) is displayed during the voice communication, thereby establishing virtual data communications during the voice communications.

REMARKS

Claims 7, 8 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 for indefiniteness for failing to point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims were based on the description of Figs. 18 through 20 in the

present specification. The amendments are respectfully believed to clarify the ambiguity in the claims and it is submitted that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112 is overcome.

Claims 1-6 and 9-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 for anticipation by Goldman (4,995,074). Claims 7, 8 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 for obviousness over Goldman in view of Iizuka (5,699,521).

The rejections of claims under 35 U.S.C. §102 for anticipation and under 35 U.S.C. §103 for obviousness in view of the cited prior art, are respectfully traversed.

The Examiner rejected claims 1 through 6 and 9 through 14 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Goldman. Goldman discloses a technology for conducting a voice communication over the telephone during a data communication using the same line. Judging from this case, it seems that the data communication enters a call waiting state while the data session is held. In this point the present invention and Goldman are similar. However, they differ in that Goldman has an object only to receive an incoming voice call from a third party during a data communication, whereas the present invention primarily teaches to originate a call to a third party. According to the present invention, an incoming call can also be received, although it is not explicitly set forth.

The present invention and the reference greatly differ in that Goldman presumes the call waiting service of a telephone company, whereas the present invention requires no call waiting.

According to Goldman, since Goldman presumes a call waiting, signals from a telephone line are monitored, and when a signal, such as a hold request, etc., is detected, the holding of a data call is started. On the other hand, according to the present invention, temporary line disconnection means on a terminal side monitors the content of data received from a server side or the content of data received from a terminal, and when specific data (data indicating that a specific character string indicating a temporary line disconnection request or call origination from the temporary line disconnection means on the server side is clicked) are received, the holding of a data call is started. The present

invention can respond to an incoming call by managing personal information on the server side and enabling objects managing personal information to communicate between themselves in advance (claims 6 and 14).

The Examiner asserts that the inventions set forth in claims 7, 8 and 15 are obvious from both Goldman and Iizuka. Iizuka aims to ease congestion, etc., in a data communication by giving priority to data to be transmitted. In this case, priority decision information is stored. According to Iizuka, it seems to be the priority decision information that is stored and not the content information itself sent from a server or host.

According to claims 7, 8 and 15 of the present invention, information provided by a server in such a state that a user can display it, is read in advance from the server during a data communication, is stored in a cache memory and when the user accesses the server during a voice communication, the data stored in the cache memory is displayed. By doing so, despite the condition that the server cannot be really accessed, even if accessing the server is attempted using the same line during a voice communication, since the line is already used, a service can be provided in which the user thinks as if he or she accesses the server during a voice communication (virtual data communication), by displaying the data stored in the cache memory.

From the above-mentioned opinion, claims 7 and 15 were amended so as to clarify the above-mentioned content. The essence of claims 7, 8 and 15 is to automatically obtain and store in a cache memory, information (data) which are requested and acquired by a user as well as information (data) which are not requested, but can be acquired by the user, while the user is not accessing data.

Iizuka does not teach the storage of data content. Even if the storage of data content can be inferred from Iizuka, it can not be inferred that data acquiring means for actively acquiring data can be provided merely by combining Iizuka with Goldman.

For this reason, a virtual data communication is produced during a voice communication, that is, an effect of being able to pretend that a data communication was



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